THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1838.

We publish in to-day's paper a very interesting communication upon the value of the New-Zealand or Flax Lilly, which we commend to the attentive perusal of our patrons.

BARILLA ASHES.

Every intelligent farmer knows that in all large cities, where the manufacture of the finer qualities of soap is carried on extensively, that there are two kinds of leached, or *spent ashes* sold by the soap boilers. In the manufacture of brown soap the common wood ashes is used, to which is usually added a moderate quantity of lime. In the manufacture of white and fancy soaps, a much larger portion of lime is added to wood ashes, as also nearly as much of the article known in commerce under the name of *Barilla*. And as it is important that agriculturists using what is termed *Barilla ashes*, should know its component parts, we have made it our business to inquire as to their composition, and are enabled to state, that it contains the following ingredients, viz: 45 bushels of *lime*, 86 bushels of common *wood ashes*, and 30 bushels of Barilla, which abounds in potash. These proportions then, being added together, make 111 bushels, which will give to every hundred bushels of the mixture, 40 60-111ths bushels of lime, so that the farmer who applies 100 bushels of the Soaper's barrilla ashes to his land, does also at the same time, *lime* it to the extent we have named. It is, therefore, obvious that, in the same operation, the soil receives a dressing both of ashes and lime. We have heard it stated by intelligent farmers, who have used both sorts of ashes, that a hundred bushels of *common ashes* acted better on an acre than the same quantity of barilla; though in pushing our inquiries, they admitted, that their idea of the term *better* consisted in the quickness of the former. That it should act *quicker* may readily be conceived, when it is considered, that a very large portion of the Barilla consists of *lime*, and consequently that there is less ashes in any given quantity, but for *durability* in effects, we think there can be no question that the latter is far preferable; and we believe too, that so far as its *mechanical* action upon the soil is concerned it is best.

We are aware that some entertain the belief that the *barilla proper*, of *itself*, possesses no virtues for agricultural purposes, and that the proportion of it which exists in the *Barilla ashes*, is, in fact, a subtraction to that amount from the quantity of ashes bought. Now this is not only a fallacious, but a mischievous opinion. It is fallacious, because most chemists affirm, that it is the potash in wood ashes which render them valuable, with which the barrilla is heavily charged, and therefore this belief is altogether groundless; and it is mischievous, because it deters many farmers from availing themselves of the opportunity of procuring and using this sort of ashes.

Before we condemn an article, or pronounce it worthless, we should at least inquire what it really is; as in the absence of this knowledge we are hardly able to form such an opinion as would be worthy of much consideration. What is *barilla*? —So far as the article known to commerce in this country is concerned, we believe it is produced by the burning of a species of sea-weed called *Salsola Soda*, and contains from 25 to 30 per cent. of an impure *Soda* resembling potash in all its essentials. On the coast of Scotland, there is a species of the sea-weed produced, which though it contains but from 2 to 3 per cent. of soda is considered so valuable that the business of burning it is most extensively carried on, and is increasing on the entire northern coast of Great Britain and the neighboring islands. We are assured by good authority, that small farms in the *Orkneys*, which formerly rented for £40 a year, have now risen to £300 on account of their *kelp* or sea-weed shores. The precise *modus operandi*, or the manner in which the barilla acts on the soil, is not fully comprehended, but enough is understood to know, that it has a tendency by its attraction for water to maintain a moisture in the earth, and from its causticity to render dead vegetable matter soluble. In this way, it is fair to presume, it prepares food for plants. Sea-weed, used in its natural state, we know is more valuable in proportion to the greater quantity of salt it contains. This being established by the experience of farmers, no one should hesitate in believing, that the same material after undergoing the operation of burning, and its alkalies being presented in a more concentrated form, would exercise the same healthful action upon soil? For our own part, we can see no good reason to believe that any injurious change is produced by the latter process.

One word with respect to the *lime* combined with the Barilla ashes. It is used because of its affinity for carbonic acid, with which the latter abounds, and of which, it is deprived through the agency of the lime. Now we all know, that this carbonaceous matter is a constituent of most vegetables, and, therefore, its combination with lime must be of service, as it is, doubtless, given out again when the latter comes to be mixed up with the earth. Hence we conclude, that the quantity of carbon thus imbibed by the lime, is more than an equivalent for any *abstraction* of its virtues, arising out of the process to which it is subjected by the soap boiler, and that the compound, known as *Barilla-ashes*, is a most efficient and lasting manure.

KENTUCKY STOCK BOOK.

We observe by a notice in the "*Franklin Farmer*," that the arrangement of the above forthcoming work, has been confided to Dr. Samuel B. Martin, of Colbyville. The selection of Dr. M. we consider one of the best that could have been made. His great practical knowledge, as a farmer and breeder, discriminating mind, untiring industry, and intimate acquaintance with the strains of cattle both in this country and England, furnish every guaranty that could be desired, that the work will be well gotten up; and when we add to these requisites, his high character for honor and moral courage, no one will doubt but that he will have the discernment to detect, and the firmness to expose, any attempt, should any be made, to pass off *grades* for *full-blooded* cattle. But no one understanding the true character of a Kentucky gentleman, will, for a moment, harbor the sinister thought, that the Doctor will ever be call-

ed upon to exercise his right of censorship.—As most of our readers know, copies of the English "Herd Book" are rarely to be met with in this country; and we allude to the circumstance now, to introduce a fact which came to our knowledge about two years since. Dr. *Martin* had arrived in Baltimore, on his way eastward, whither he was going to purchase blooded cattle, and called to see us; and while in conversation upon the subject of pedigrees of Durhams, having occasion to refer to them, he pulled from his coat-pocket, *two volumes of the British Herd Book in manuscript*, which he had *transcribed* from a copy of the work that had been loaned to him by a friend. Can any one doubt, who may chance to read this, that a gentleman, who would voluntarily impose upon himself a labor so arduous as the one we have named, will not make the *Kentucky Stock Book*, a standard of truth and accuracy? We think not—and, in advance of its appearance, will venture the assertion, that it will be as fine as virgin gold.

We publish with pleasure the subjoined proceedings of a meeting of Agriculturists in Kent County, by which we are happy to perceive that the incipient steps have been taken to form an Agricultural Society, and wishing that the good example therein set will be generally followed throughout our country, we wish every possible success may crown the praiseworthy labors of the farmers of Kent, and that through the enlightened doings of their association the products of the county may be increased a thousand fold.

That an immense increase in product will be thus brought about, cannot be doubted by any one who is aware of the immense deposits of calcareous manures which have been discovered in Kent County—deposites of infinitely more value than so many gold mines, for while the latter subtracts from agricultural labor and enterprise, and diverts capital from a sure source of profit, the former is certain in its results, and enhances the value of property in a ratio sufficient to gratify the desires of rational ambition.

Besides these numerous deposites of lasting manures, a large number of the estates in this county are blessed with annual deposites of seaweed, the value of which is of the very first importance, and when used judiciously with marl must work a most desirable melioration in the soil.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

According to public notice, a large number of the Farmers of Kent county, met at the Court House, in Chestertown, on Saturday Feb. 10th, and the meeting was organized by appointing Jeremiah Nicols Chairman, and Peregrine Wroth Secretary.

On motion it was then agreed that this meeting resolve itself into a society to be called the Agricultural Society of Kent County, and that the Chairman be requested to appoint a Committee of three members, whose duty it should be, to nominate a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer. The motion being carried, the Chairman appointed a committee of three.

The nominating committee having retired a few minutes, made the following report, viz:

President, Jeremiah Nicols, Vice Presidents, John M. Comegys, George S. Hollyday and Major Thomas Hynson—Secretary Dr. Wroth and Treasurer John W. Walker, which report was accepted.

On motion it was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee of three members to draw up a Constitution and prepare a code of By-Laws, and that said committee be instructed to report at the next meeting of the Society. The Chairman then appointed said committee.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it should be, to propose a list of Premiums and to report at the next meeting of the Society. The chair then appointed as said committee, Judge Eccleston, Dr. Wroth and Edward Wilkins.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Kent Bugle.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on the last Saturday in February at the Court House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JEREMIAH NICOLS, *President.*
P. WROTH, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

The Agriculturrl Society of Kent county, and all persons disposed to promote its objects, are invited to meet at the above place and time—Saturday Feb. 24th, in the mean time subscription papers will be left at the stores of John W. Walker and Thos. H. Osborn, in Chestertown.

P. WROTH, Sec'y.

Feb. 17, 1838.

Mortising Posts and Sharpening Rails.—We observe by the report of the Commissioner of Patents, among the list of patents granted in 1837, that Mr. *Wandle Mace*, of *New-York*, obtained one for mortising posts and sharpening rails. As there is no department of farming where economy is more required than in the making of fences, we should like to see a description of this machine; for if it be *effective* in operation, *strong* and *simple* in construction, and *cheap* in price, it will prove a desideratum much wanted by the farming community.

Early White Corn.—The editor of the *Yankee Farmer* describes a variety of early white corn raised in New England last year, whose kernels measured more than *half an inch* from row to row. Now if the cob be small, the row compact and firmly set, and the stalk a good bearer, we should say it possessed qualities that should commend it to general culture in that region of short summers.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

To restore tainted meat.—If your meat be tainted, take it out of the pickle, wash it so as to cleanse it of the offensive pickle, then wash your barrel well either with a solution of lime or ashes; after which repack it, and between every layer of meat put a layer of charcoal until your barrel be full; then make a fresh pickle, strong enough to bear an egg or potatoe, and fill up your barrel. As you repack your pieces, it would be well to rub each with salt. Let it remain a week or ten days and the *taint* will have disappeared, and the meat be restored to its original sweetness.

To clear houses or barns of rats and mice.—Gather the plant called the *dogs' tongue*, the *cynoglossum officinale of Lynæus*, at the period when the sap is in its full vigor, bruise it with a hammer, or otherwise, and lay it in the house, barn, or granary, infested by these vermin, and they will shift their quarters.

Another.—In any place infested with rats and mice, lay for three or four nights in succession, pieces of broiled meat or toasted cheese; the rats of course will carry them off, and from their exemption from harm, be prepared to partake of such poisoned messes as you may then prepare for them. You must now sprinkle the meat or cheese with *arsenic*, and the best way to do it is to make an incision in the meat or cheese and insert it. Not suspecting the *trap* set for them, the rats or mice will readily devour your bait and thereby receive their quietus.

Another still.—Mix up equal quantities of meal and sugar, and place it where the rats and mice frequent for a few nights; after which add a portion of *arsenic* to each parcel, and your unsuspecting enemies will greedily devour it.

And yet another.—Feed them a few nights with a paste made of *flour*, sugar, honey and milk; afterwards mix together 2 oz. of sugar, a teaspoonful of honey, 2 oz. of flour, 10 drops of the oil of rhodium, 1 oz. of the oil of carraway, and as much *arsenic* as will lay on a quarter of a dollar: make the whole into a paste by adding as much milk as will bring it into the proper consistence; then make it up into small pills or balls, and lay it in those places where you had previously put their decoy-bait.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S SUGGESTIONS.

We had laid by the following extract from the report of the Hon. *Henry L. Ellsworth*, Commissioner of Patents, made to Congress on the 17th ultimo, for insertion in our 41st number, but owing to circumstances have been prevented from doing so until the present moment. The suggestions which Mr. Ellsworth makes, are entitled to the most favorable consideration of Congress, and we trust will meet with a hearty response in that body. As a very humble advocate of the cause of agriculture, we tender him with our undissembled thanks for his disinterested exertions in behalf of a too long neglected interest. Though husbandry lays at the foundation of every other human calling, and without it all others would prove insignificant and vain—to the surprise of every one, it has been permitted to struggle on almost from the commencement of our government with but little aid, either from the general or state authorities. Again, we say of the recommendation of this enlightened and indefatigable public officer, that while it evinces a zeal on his part in behalf of agriculture, which is beyond all praise, it entitles him to the gratitude and thanks of every man engaged in the culture of the earth. If every public man in power, in executive and legislative offices, were to manifest a tythe of his zeal in behalf of the interests of husbandry, the melancholy spectacle which is now presented to the world, of our dependance upon Europe for a large portion of our supply of bread, would not long exist; and the humiliating condition to which we have been reduced, would speedily be succeeded by one more creditable to our industry, enterprise and skill as tillers of the soil.

We trust, however, that this state of things is about to cease—and that the evil will soon be remedied. In this good work, the legislatures of Maine, and Massachusetts, have already taken the lead, and New York, with her giant strength, is coming to the rescue with a spirit and energy that must excite a spirit of emulation throughout the country, which, we trust, will prove of the very first importance to the cause. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, have each propositions before their legislatures, which we hope may find favor. Kentucky and Michigan, the oldest and youngest of our Western States, with the territory of but yesterday—Wisconsin,—are each inspired with the same zeal—and Congress too, not to be behind the local legislatures in the spirit of improvement, is, through its Committee on Agriculture, at work, and, as we hope will bring about some substantive benefit.

We bespeak for the extract subjoined an attentive perusal from every farmer and planter, but will not ask for it their approbation, because we know that *that* will be accorded as the spontaneous tribute of gratitude by every one devoted to agricultural pursuits.

EXTRACT.

Of late, inventors have directed their attention, with peculiar interest, to the improvement of the implements of *agriculture;* and many labor-saving machines have been patented, which are of the highest utility to the husbandman. These are rapidly increasing, and it is scarcely possible to conjecture to what extent the labor of the agriculturist may be diminished, and the products of the country increased by these improvements.—Already, the process of sowing, of mowing, and of reaping, is successfully performed by horse power; and inventors are sanguine in the belief, (and probably not without reason,) that the time is not far distant when ploughing machines will be driven by *steam*, and steam power applied to many other operations of the husbandman. Implements of this kind will all be collected and exhibited at the Patent Office; and, from the resort of thousands to the seat of Government during the session of Congress, a knowledge of their use and practical application will be extended over the whole country. A subject intimately connected with this, is the aid which husbandry might derive from the establishment of a *regular system* for the *selection* and *distribution* of *grain* and *seeds* of the choicest varieties for agricultural purposes.

For commerce and manufactures, much has been done; for agriculture, the parent of both, and the ultimate dependance of the nation, much remains to be done. Husbandry seems to be viewed as a natural blessing that needs no aid from legislation: like the air we breathe, and the element of water which sustains life, the productions of the earth are regarded by too many as common bounties of Providence, to be gratefully enjoyed, but without further thought or reflection. Were the two former susceptible of the same improvement with the latter, who would not rejoice to enrol his name high on the list of philanthropists, by making the first experiment? This subject has been forced on the attention of the undersigned by those who are engaged in improving our implements of husbandry. The Patent Office is crowded with men of enterprise, who, when they bring the models of their improvements in such implements, are eager to communicate a knowledge of every other kind of improvement in agriculture, and especially new and valuable varieties of seeds and plants; hence, the undersigned has been led to receive and distribute, during the two years, many articles of this kind, which have been committed to his care; and experience has induced him to believe that there is no spot in the Union so favorable to this object as the seat of Government.

The great desideratum, at the present time, seems to be, that some place should be designated and known as the depository of all articles of this kind, and from whence they may be dispensed to every part of the United States.

Our citizens who are led by business or pleasure into foreign countries, and especially the officers of our navy, and others in public employment abroad, would feel a pride in making collections of valuable plants and seeds, if they could be sure of seeing the fruits of their labors accrue to the benefit of the nation at large; but, hitherto, they have had no means of distributing to any extent, the valuable productions of other climates, which patriotism or curiosity has led them to introduce into our country. To a great extent, they have perished on their hands, for want of some means of imparting to the public the benefit they had designed to confer. Those who have not considered the subject in its wide details, are very imperfectly qualified to judge of its importance.

The introduction of a new variety of wheat promises the most gratifying results, in securing that important and indispensable production from the destructive effects of our severe winters.

A short time since, the most eastern State of our Union was, in a measure, dependant on others for her breadstuffs. The State is now becoming able to supply its own wants, and will soon have a suplus for exportation; and this has been effected by the extensive introduction of *spring wheat.* Among the varieties of this wheat, however, there is great room for selection; there is at least 20 per cent. difference, if regard is paid to the quality and quantity of the crop.

From experiments made the last summer, there can be no doubt that the crop of Indian corn may be improved at least one-third, without any extra labor, and this effected by a due regard only to the selection of seeds.

And here it may be mentioned, that an individual has devoted twenty-five years to this single object, and, from our common Indian corn, has produced a new variety, which, if distributed as it ought to be, may prove a great benefit to the husbandman and to the country.

From the samples transmitted to the Patent Office, especially from the shores of Lake Superior, there is a moral certainty of a good crop of corn in the higher latitudes, if proper attention is paid to the selection of seeds. Inattention to this subject has lost, to the northern portion of our Union, many millions every year.

[From the Cultivator for Feb. 1838.]

Testimony in favor of Italian Spring Wheat.

Extract of a letter from Philip Reybold, Esq. one of the most prominent farmers of Delaware, and President of the Delaware Agricultural Society) to Judge Buel, conductor of the Cultivator.

"My son and myself, obtained some Italian Spring Wheat, of Mr. Hathaway, last winter. I sowed six bushels, which yielded about *one hundred and twenty bushels*, without manure; I merely ploughed up my stock field, as we do for oats, and sowed it. In the adjoining field which I manured, and the chance being altogether better, my winter wheat was nearly all destroyed by the fly. *I intend sowing all my spring wheat I have raised, next spring.*"

Mr. Reybold raised about 30 bushels to the acre, and his determination to sow so large a quantity (120 bushels) of this wheat, shews his confidence in the value of it, and adds strength to Dr. Thomson's letter published in this paper.

The above wheat may be had (direct from Jay Hathaway, Rome, N. Y.) by applying to John L. Pierce, Bull's Head, North 3d street, Philadelphia.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX LILLY.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Dec. 1st, 1832.

Phormium tenax. Thunb. Diss. Nov. Gen. p. 94. First Gen. n. 24. Prodr. p. 325. Cook. Voy. v. 2, p. 96, cum. Ic. Thouin in Ann. du Mus. v 2, p. 228, et 474, t. 19. St. Fond. v. 19, p. 401 t. 20. Redoubt. Liliac, t. 448-449. Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, v. 2, p. 284. Schult. Syst. Veget. v. 6, p. 621. Spreng. Syst. Veget. v. 2, p. 76.

Description—*Root* fleshy, forming a somewhat tuberiform root-stock, creeping beneath the surface of the soil, and sending up many tufts of luxuriantly growing *leaves* from four to eight feet long, and from two to four inches in diameter. They are distichous, vertical, coriaceous, deep green, somewhat glaucous beneath, finely striated, ensiform, the margin and nerve, especially at the backs, are reddish orange; at the base the inner edge has a deep furrow, which sheathes the leaf immediately within it, and upon various parts of the surface a gummy substance flakes off in white spots or scales.

From the centre of these tufts of leaves arises a *scape*, "12 ft. high, with 13 branches, of which the lower ones contain about 20 flowers, and the upper ones a less number in gradual diminution as they ascend to the top." These flowers are panicled and secund, ascending or pointing upwards; the *peduncles* and *pedicils* rounded, glabrous, often tinged with purple, and sheathed with scales or bracteæ *margined* with red.

The lower flowers of the branches seem to be very generally abortive and deciduous, breaking off at an apparent joint; the upper ones bear almost ripened capsules, while many of the former are still in full flower, and these capsules are oblong, tuquetrous, brown and wrinkled, attenuated slightly at the base, and surrounded by the withered stamens and floral coverings, acuminated at the extremity, and terminated by the persistent but withered style, somewhat fleshy, three celled, each *cell* bearing numerous, compressed, imbricated and erect seeds, inserted upon the inner angle of each cell.

In Cook's 1st voyage, Sir Joseph Banks discovered this highly useful plant. Speaking of the productions of New Zealand, he says: "But among all the trees, shrubs and plants of this country, there is not one that produces fruit, unless a berry, which has neither sweetness nor flavor, and which none but the boys took pains to gather, should be honoured with that appellation. There is, however, a plant that serves the inhabitants instead of hemp and flax, which excels all that are put to the same purposes in other countries. Of this plant there are two sorts: the leaves of both resemble those of flags, but the flowers are smaller and other clusters are more numerous; in one kind they are yellow, and in the other a deep red. From the leaves of these plants, with very little preparation, the natives make all their common apparel; and they also manufacture their strings, lines and cordage for every purpose, which are so much stronger than any thing we can make with hemp, that they will not bear a comparison. From the same plant, by another process, they draw long slender fibres, which shine like silk and are as white as snow; of these, which are also surprisingly strong, the finer clothes are composed; while of the leaves without any other preparation than splitting them into proper breadths, and tying the strips together, they make their fishing nets, some of which are of an enormous size. A plant which with such advantage might be applied to so many useful and important purposes, would certainly be a great acquisition to England, where it would probably thrive with very little trouble, as it seems to be hardy and to affect no particular soil, being found equally in hill and valley, in the dryest mould and deepest bogs. The bog, however, it seems rather to prefer, as near such places we found it to be larger than elsewhere."

The seeds brought home by Sir J. B. in 1771, did not succeed; but the N. Z. Flax Lilly was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, through the medium of the same enlighteped individual in 1789; and thence has been liberally distributed to collections in England on the Continent. Mr. Aiton sent it to the garden of the Museum of Natural History of Paris in 1800; has been cultivated in the open air of many districts, and first produced flowers in the Department of *Drôme* 1812, but it bore no fruit. Messrs. Labillardiere, Faryas de Fond, Desfentaines and Freycinet have devoted much attention to the cultivation and manufacture of this plant.—It has even withstood the severe winters of Paris, but in the South of France it has been propagated with considerable success, and survived the winters without the smallest protection. In the departments of the West, particularly in the environs of Cherbourg, it has perfectly succeeded and yielded ripe fruit.

It is readily increased too by dividing the roots. Allen Cunningham, a very intelligent botanist and traveller, gives the following account of the Flax Lilly. "The Phormium tenax is indigenous to the Islands of New Zealand. On the northernmost of the Islands [Equaterward] which has been traversed almost in every direction by Europeans, it is found in greater or less abundance, as well on the immediate coasts in low situations, subject to be overflowed by the tide, as in the inland country, generally, in grounds more or less swampy. Extensively diffused as this valuable plant is over the surface of the Island, it is along its western coast to the southward of the parallel of 35°, and in Cook's Streight, that the greatest quantities have been found, where it is said to grow in fields of inexhaustible extent. The indigenous growth of the Phormium is not limited simply to New Zealand; for it was long ago discovered in a wild state at Norfolk Island, where it forms long tufts along the cliffs, within the influence of the salt spray rising from the heavy surfs which ever and anon lash the iron bound shores of that small but truly beautiful spot of the Pacific. The preparation of the Flax for their own use, or for exchange with Europeans, is effected by the native women; and their method of separating the silky fibre from the long flag-like leaf of the plant, of which it forms the under surface, appears simple enough. Holding the apex of a *recently cut leaf* between their toes, they make a transverse section through the succulent matter at that end with a *shell*, (which they still employ, although they possess every species of iron edge tool) and inserting the shell (said to be of the Genus Ostrea) between that substance and the fibre, readily effect its separation by drawing the shell through the whole length of the leaf. It is to be observed that the separation is always performed by those people when the vegétable *is freshly cut*; as the leaf contains a gum which causes the fibre to adhere more strongly when dry. Nor have the attempts of Europeans to extract the filaments from the leaf *by maceration*, been at all successful; the experiments that have been made at Sydney, showing that the large proportion of the succulent matter, (for so the failure was accounted for) rendered it impossible to effect the separation by decomposition in water, without *materially injuring the strength* of the fibre. Simple as appears this mode of separating the Flax from the leaf by a shell in the hands of those savages, still the European has not succeeded in his endeavors to prepare the fibre for himself either by *that* or any other means that have been tried; nor has any instrument or piece of machinery yet been invented to enable *him* to strip off and prepare this valuable filament for the English market. The Port Jackson Traders must still be dependent on the native women and their shells for the cargoes they obtain. The flax thus obtained by the merchants of Sidney, undergoes no heckling, cleaning or other preparation previous to its being shipped for the English market; but it is merely made into bales by being put into a press and screwed. It is manufactured into every species of cordage excepting cables, and Mr. Bigge, the Commissioner of Enquiry to New South Wales, observes in his Report, pp. 52-53, "that its superiority of strength to the hemp of the Baltic, has been attested both by experiments made at Sidney, and by one that was effected under his own observation in the King's Garden at Deptford."

An experienced captain of a merchant vessel who had been 35 years at sea, and many years in the trade between Liverpool and Mauritius, spoke much in commendation of the ropes made of the N. Z. Flax, having employed them in the ships he had commanded. He had proved its superiority to hemp in ropes upon which there is always a great strain on shipboard; such as stays, braces, tacks, sheets, &c. and such were the strength and elasticity (hence its value for *stays*) and durability of fibre of the N. Z. flax the ropes could be made of less dimensions, and therefore more convenient to use than those of Baltic hemp required for the same purposes. A *new main sheet*, (which in a cutter is a rope on which there is ever much stress) after a nine months voyage was still good and serviceable, whereas had the rope been made of Baltic hemp it would have been so worn by strain and friction, it would have been necessary to bend another for the return voyage of 7 or 8 weeks duration.

For many years past, some communication has been kept up by individuals residing at Port Jackson with the natives of New Zealand: but it is only of late that the trade in flax has been found to be a profitable speculation. Of this the merchants of Hobart's town and Launcerton in Van Dieman's Land are now fully aware; and having had their attention turned to its advantages, they are beginning to prosecute it with ardour.

From the experiments of Mon. Labillardiere the relative strength of the N. Z. flax is as follows: the fibres of common flax broke under a weight of 11¾; of common hemp 16¾; and of the Lilly

flax 23 7-11—that is, the N. Z. flax is nearly 50 per cent. stronger than common hemp, and fully 100 per ct. stronger than common flax. These *foliaceous fibres* possess also this further advantage over the *cortical fibres* of flax and hemp; that is, of a brilliant whiteness which gives them a satinny appearance, so that the cloths made of them need not be bleached by a tedious process, or through those other means by which the quality of flax and hemp is considerably injured. M. de St. Fond asserts that the fibres may be obtained from the leaves by boiling them in soap water. Twenty five pounds of the split leaves tied in bundles are immersed into a sufficient quantity of water in which three pounds of soap are dissolved. They are all then boiled during five hours until the leaves are deprived of a tenaceous gluten or of a gumresin; and then they are carefully washed in running water. To me it appears this must be an expensive process—yet as the recent accounts from France state that the whole expense of the mode now pursued to obtain these fibres does not exceed six francs the quintal, it seems that French chemistry must have accomplished the desideratum which English mechanics have attempted in vain. Yankee ingenuity, however, has not yet been engaged in the invention of machinery to effect the separation of these foliaceous fibres by simple scraping only. It is true that the machinery will have to be more complicated than the simple apparatus which will suffice for the leaves of the Agaves, of the Bromelias, of the Yuccas, and of all other plants with flat sword-shaped leaves WITHOUT A MIDRIB. The leaf of the N. Z. flax lilly not only has a midrib extending from base to apex, but also towards the butt the sides of the leaf are folded together, and hence simple machinery cannot be easily applied to scrape the entire leaf. Nevertheless, the simple splitting of the leaves into two divisions through the midrib may overcome this difficulty. The simple process of shell scraping by the natives is undoubted the very best of all to preserve both the strength and the color of these foliaceous fibres; and hence the high importance of an American invention to effect the same scraping by labor saving machinery. It is not, however, absolutely essential that machinery shall be discovered to render the propagation of the flax lilly profitable in Florida and in our Southern states. Its generic name alone, derived from Phormos, a basket, was given in allusion to one of the uses made of the entire leaves of the plant in its native country. All travellers have spoken with pleasure of the varied uses of the leaves by these rude people for domestic manufactures. Besides their baskets, their mats have excited many encomiums. Some mats are said to be of a peculiarly fine and glossy texture, with deep borders of various devices and different colors worked all round; the style of which, even to a Parisian belle would appear chaste and fashionable. Even the dresses of the natives were made of those leaves, split into 3 or 4 slips, and when dry, interwoven into each other so as to form a kind of stuff between netting and cloth, with all the ends, 8 or 9 inches long, hanging out on the upper side, like shag or thrumb matting. They also made a sort of cloth as coarse as the coarsest canvass, but it was "ten times as strong." Immense fishing nets we have seen, are made by simply tying together slips of the leaves. Of the uses to which the entire leaves and slips of the leaves would be converted to in the United States, some idea may be formed by a reference to the ingenious industry of our countrywomen in the manufactures of hats, bonnets, &c. from the leaves of palms and the stalks of grasses. From strips of the leaves of this flax lilly, hats, bonnets, baskets, &c. would soon be made of much greater beauty, strength and durability than even the celebrated costly hats of Panama; and the price would be reduced proportionately as much as it has been reduced in the price of similar articles now manufactured on the farms and in the families of the New England States when compared with the sum at which they were sold when imported from other countries. Hence the propagation of this single plant alone on the worst soils of the Southern States, would not only cover them with a dense population of small cultivators, but might also triple that rural population by giving employment to their families in really domestic manufactures. At all events the numerous small cultivators of the South would thus be enabled to furnish the cheapest possible raw materials for the numerous small manufacturers of the North; and would thus create a mutually profitable and harmonious dependence of the great masses of population in both sections of the Union on each other.

The increase of the flax trade with the New Zealanders may be inferred from the following statistical facts. In 1828, the export of N. Z. flax from Sidney to England was 60 tons, and valued at £2,600 sterling. In 1830, the same exports ascended to 841 tons; and in 1831 to 1062 tons, for the English market alone. That this flax lilly can be profitably propagated throughout all our Southern States, may be inferred from the fact, that it is profitably cultivated in the Southern Departments of France, and from the still more decisive fact that it has flourished several years in the open air of Charleston, S. C. For my own part, I have not the slightest doubt that it may be spread over all the worst soils of the Southern and Southwestern States, especially in the Pinewoods, Magnolia Swamps, and other evergreen forests between the Potomac and the Mississippi. Should it not extend further inland than the Live Oak or within the influence of the saline atmosphere of the ocean, it merits to be spread over the whole extent of country heretofore covered with the live oak. At all events there is every human certainty that the territory of Florida is especially adapted to the flax lilly, and that it might there be extended over millions of acres, as it is in its native New Zealand and Norfolk Island. My convictions of its certain success in Florida are founded on the descriptions of the climate and vegetation of New Zealand given by all travellers. Although these islands are situated between 34 and 48° S. L. yet as they are very narrow in proportion to their length, their temperature is more moderate and uniform and the atmosphere more humid than would be inferred from their latitudes alone. In a voyage to New Zealand in 1814-15, by John Liddiard Nicholas, Esq. and Revd. Samuel Marsden, they say, in speaking of the Bay of Islands, lat. 35° S. "The climate was so salubrious and inviting, that even in the depth of winter no other change was perceptible than a few refreshing showers, which gave mellow and vernal softness to the fields while no sudden or violent transitions ever disturbed the serenity of the mild atmosphere." Again on their excursions into the interior of the Northern Island, they remark, "there was one feature of the country which every where struck us with admiration; and that was the fine rich verdure of the landscape wherever we turned our eyes, and which gave us at the same time a high opinion of the genial influence of the climate."—In Hawkesworth's Voyages, v. 3, p. 34, it is said, "From the vegetables found here there is reason to conclude that the winters are milder than those of England; and we found the summer not hotter though more equally warm. Of musquitoes and sand flies a few were found in almost every place where we went ashore." In another place it is observed that the English vegetables left by Cook on his first voyage continued to propagate themselves, although many of them were too tender to survive a winter in the open air of England. The character of vegetation also confirm my opinions. Many New Zealand plants are such as are found within the tropics or on their borders. The shores in many parts are beset with mangroves; the interior is covered with arborescent ferns, and in many parts the woods are so over-run with supplejacks that it is scarcely possible to force one's way among them. Among the trees were observed two or three kinds of fern like those of the West Indies. At Norfolk Island, where a sort of Spruce Pine trees are very large and very abundant, Cabbage Palms of 10 to 20 feet high are also a spontaneous growth; and here the flax lilly is still more luxuriant than in New Zealand. In New South Wales they give a decided preference to the flax lilly of Norfolk Island both for quantity and quality.

But in both islands, whether in pine forests or undulating savannahs, whether on the seacoast or in the interior, on hills or in valleys, the flax lilly flourishes in the greatest profusion as well in the most exposed as in the most sheltered situations.

Enough, however, I trust, has been said to prove that this flax Lilly can be propagated easily, at least throughout all Florida, and probably throughout all our Southern and South Western states. As the fields of France already furnish lilly flax enough to afford employment in manufactories to several thousand workmen, it may be anticipated that the forests of Florida will furnish soon flax lilly leaves enough to employ a million of family manufacturers.

HENRY PERRINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 19th Feb. 1838.

HIGH PRICE FOR BULLOCKS.

We learn that Mr. *Tonkins*, of New Jersey, has sold his two fine Steers to a victualler in Washington, for $3,500. It will be remembered that these steers are the progeny of a *Durham* bull on of large *native* cows, and afford strong evidence how admirably suited this noble breed of cattle is to improve our native stock.

LARGE HOGS.

Two hogs, raised in this borough, were weighed alive on Saturday last. One, the larger, owned by Mr. D. B. Meredith, weighed 750 lbs. The

little one weighed 600 lbs. and was raised by Mr. Basil Graves. These animals would have made quite a figure in our Agricultural Exhibitions.

Westchester, Pa. Record.

[These hogs, we presume, are of what is termed the Chester breed, a hog which only needs to be known to be admired. If it would not be giving our friend of the *Record* too much trouble, we should feel ourselves under obligations to him if he would obtain from Messrs. Meredith and Grieves information upon the following points—breed; age; mode of feeding; time of coming to maturity;—whether they throve best on grass, or swill; whether they take on fat easy, and what their peculiar points of carcass.—*Editor Farmer and Gardener.*

[From the Magazine of Horticulture.]

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

Pomological Notice; or Notices respecting new and superior varieties of Fruits, worthy of general cultivation. Notice of some new Plums, Pears, Strawberries, and other Fruits. By Messrs. C. & A. J. Downing. *Notices of several new varities of Apples.* By the Editor.

We have not quite as much to communicate, under this head, at the present time, as we had last season, respecting new fruits. Mr. Manning's paper, in our last volume, describing all, or nearly so, of the different varieties of pears which he had proved with any certainty, leaves us little to say about them. There remained, however, twenty kinds or more, which he did not deem proper, from the information he then possessed, to mention. Another season of bearing, it was thought, might be the means of proceeding with their descriptions with more accuracy, and detecting whether they were mere synonymes or distinct varieties. Mr. M. kindly offered to communicate to us his remarks at the conclusion of the season, and our readers may anticipate the pleasure of such information. From various engagements, however, he has, as yet, been prevented from sending us any thing in relation to new fruits of any kind.

In the absence of Mr. Manning's remarks, we now offer our readers some few pomological notices from our correspondents, Messrs. C. & A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, N. Y. We have no doubt but that they will be read with great pleasure and interest. The fruits they mention, with the exception of the pears, are quite new in the vicinity of Boston, and, we imagine, are but little known in the country out of the vicinity of Newburgh. In addition to these, we have supplied some notices of a few varieties of apples which have been exhibited before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the past year, and noticed in our reports, and which have been pronounced by the fruit committee to be excellent kinds, and worthy of very general and extensive cultivation. They were mostly received from the Rev. H. Ramsdell, of West Thompson, Connecticut, and were produced from trees which had been grafted with scions which Mr. Ramsdell had gathered in various parts of the country which he had visited, and are supposed to be native seedlings. We have tasted most of them ourselves; and, although we could not fully decide upon their relative merits, we have no hesitation in stating that some of them are equal, if not superior, to many of the old sorts which have been so highly estimated. They are all worthy of trial, and gentlemen who have extensive orchards would do well to engraft such trees as now produce inferior sorts with these varieties.

We have perceived with great pleasure that some new varieties of fruits have been produced from seed in various parts of the country. In our reports of the various horticultural societies in the Union we noticed some new kinds, which have lately come into bearing. We certainly hope that this is but the beginning. It is to our own native seedlings that we must look, especially as regards apples, for superior varieties to take the place of the great number, of foreign origin, which do not succeed in our climate. Many of the English varieties, which have been reported to possess very high qualities abroad, have, with us, been pronounced by good judges as only second or third rate fruits. As yet, the Baldwin, Newtown pippin, and some other American apples, stand before all foreign productions; and there is no reason why, with such parents, a progeny should not be reared in this country, possessing all their vigor and hardness, with an increase in excellent qualities. We hope our cultivators will pursue the subject with that zeal which they ever manifest in the cause of horticulture. Aside from the agreeableness which always attends the rearing of seedling fruits, our gardens will be stocked with a hardy and vigorous race of superior varieties.—*Ed.*

Coe's fine late red plum.—This fine and very late variety has fruited with us for the first time this season, and is worthy of extensive cultivation. The fruit is oval, from three fourths to an inch in diameter, and of a dull red color. It ripens here the last of September and first of October, and if plucked from the tree it may be kept in the fruit-room for a considerable time. The flavor is high, and the fruit juicy and sweet, and it will, no doubt, be a valuable variety for market. We received it from Miller, of the Bristol nurseries, England.

Frost Gage.—This plum, but little known out of this district of country, we consider one of the most valuable varieties in the whole catalogue of fruits. We can trace its origin no farther back than to the farm of Mr. Dubois, of Dutchess county, N. Y., who found the original tree upon his farm, planted, as he believes, by his father. The fruit resembles in form the yellow gage, though considerably smaller than that variety, as well as larger than the green gage: the color deep purple, with a faint suture on one side of the fruit. It is a sweet, juicy, and high flavored plum, and ripening as it does, about the first of October, is a most invaluable variety. Mr. Dubois has a large orchard of the trees, and sends annually a crop of these plums, worth three or four hundred dollars, to the markets in New York. We have forwarded some of the trees to Mr. Manning, and other gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, and think it will succeed well in Massachusetts.

The Dutchesse d' Angouleme, beurré Diel, beurré Spence, and *Easter beurré pears* are beginning to bear well in the valley of the Hudson and we have much pleasure in saying that they fully realize our expectations respecting these highly praised fruits. We particularize these varieties, because we believe them to be the finest late pears in cultivation, and are much gratified to find that, in the soil and climate of the Middle States, so different from that of Europe, and without walls, these pears sustain fully the high reputation given them by pomologists abroad.

Bishop's strawberry.—This is the finest of all strawberries, in our estimation. It is a great bearer, which the famous Keen's seedling, wilmot's, &c. are not, and of delicious flavor, not testeless and hollow at the core, like the Methven, while the size is fully equal to that of any of those varieties. The color of the fruit is a deep glossy crimson, and they are borne in rich clusters, presenting a beautiful appearance. It increases rapidly by runners, and appears to us better suited to our climate than any of the large strawberries hitherto imported from abroad.

The Cretan red raspberry.—This is another fine variety of the smaller table fruits, little known, and for which we bespeak a more general cultivation. The fruit is large and fine, rather more tart than the Antwerp, and the plant continues in bearing a long time, which renders it doubly valuable for family use.

Bergen's yellow peach.—A new and most excellent American freestone. Size large, color deep yellow, with red cheek, full of juice, and of a rich and most delicious flavor and perfume. It has borne here for the second time only, and the fruit equals, if not surpasses, any other variety in beauty and excellence.

Large haw or thorn apple.—Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, one of the most distinguished horticulturists of the West, writes us, in a recent communication, that he discovered, in the interior of Ohio, twenty-five years ago, a variety of haw, with fruit the size of a crab-apple, having a delicious flavor. He has lately rediscovered it, and has kindly promised to forward us some grafts. Should it prove as fine as he anticipates, it will be quite an addition to our fruits, as it is, probably, very beautiful in appearance.—*C. & A. J. Downing, Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Newburgh, N. Y.*

Apples in the collection of the Rev Mr. Ramsdell.—The following varieties were forwarded to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for exhibition in the latter part of October. We give the remarks of the committee, with some additions of our own. We name in course, as they appeared to us to possess superior merits.

Winter Chandler.—This is pronounced a first-rate winter variety, after the trial of two seasons. It may be described as follows:—Fruit large, round; stalk large, quite short, and set in a deep cavity; color yellowish-green and dull-red, with various stripes of a deeper tint, particularly on the side next the sun; flesh firm and juicy, with a very rich flavor, equal to the Baldwin; altogether a most delicious fruit. The tree is a constant and abundant bearer, and in eating from December until March.

Enfield pearmein.—Another excellent variety. Fruit medium size, round; flesh juicy, with a fine flavor. An abundant bearer, keeping well until

February or March. It is very highly esteemed at Enfield, in Connecticut, from whence its name.

Winter greening.—Fruit above medium size, very fair, of a round, but rather flattened form; stalk remarkably long; color green, with a slight blush on the sunny side; flesh breaking, juicy, sweet, relieved by a lively and somewhat astringent acid, with an excellent flavor. A great bearer, and every way a valuable fruit.

Ramsdell's red sweeting.—Fruit above medium size, of a conical form; color fine dark crimson, covered all over with minute yellow spots, and with stripes of deep crimson on the side exposed to the sun; flesh firm, fine and mellow, sometimes cracking at maturity, juicy and sweet, with a delicious flavor: the whole fruit is covered with a dense and beautiful blue bloom, like the blue pear-main. The tree is a constant and abundant bearer, and the fruit is considered one of the most valuable in cultivation. In eating from October to January. Named in compliment to the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, by the committee, for his exertions in collecting together the various kinds of apples which he has twice forwarded to the Society for exhibition.

Red pumpkin sweet.—Fruit very similar in form to Ramsdell's sweet, and of the same size; color fine dark crimson, with stripes of a deeper tint, and minute black dots or points; flesh fine and mellow, with a sweet delicious juice. Ripe in October, and in eating until January. The tree is an enormous bearer, producing great crops every year. The tree from which the specimens exhibited were taken, required, last year, twelve props to enable it to bear up the great weight of fruit with which the branches were loaded. It is stated that one gentleman has commenced an orchard, to be planted with this variety alone, being persuaded that no other fruit would prove so profitable, or yield so great crops.

Sweet winter.—Fruit medium size and round; color green and pale red, faintly striped with a deeper shade on the side exposed to the sun; flesh tolerably firm, sweet, with a very slight acid. In eating from December until May. It is a most productive fruit, and worthy of cultivation.

The other varieties sent by Mr. Ramsdell, and considered very good, were the pomme Royal, Nichols's sweet, and yellow gilliflower, with three or four unnamed kinds of some merit.

In addition to these, Dr. Burnet of Southborough communicated to the Horticultural Society some new varieties of apples, among which was the following:—

Loyscom apple.—Fruit large, round, and of a regular form; color green, covered nearly all over with broad broken stripes of pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a just proportion of acid, and a delicious aromatic flavor. In eating from October to November. Pronounced by the committee to be a noble fruit. We recommend it to the notice of amateurs and nurserymen for trial.

Dr. Burnet first introduced to notice a very excellent pear, which was named by the Society, in compliment to him, the Burnet pear. We shall notice this fruit at another time.

We hope, in our next, to present our readers with some notices from Mr. Manning, together with some remarks of ours upon a few other new or but little known fruits.—*Ed.*

[From the Indiana Farmer.]

CHURNING BUTTER IN WINTER.

There is no farmer's wife who has not often difficulty of getting the Butter to come in winter, and we feel assured that to most the following communication will be acceptable.

When the last roll of butter is almost gone, the prudent housewife feels the importance of procuring as much good butter as possible from the cream that has been collecting, for a week or more perhaps from the milk of one cow, and thus she will churn the usual length of time with careful management, yet it will sometimes happen that the butter (as the phrase is,) will not come and she may churn for several hours and there will apparently be no change, the particles of butter remaining perfectly disunited.

The writer of this article has recently been in a similar dilemma. I feel a wish to inform my sister butter-makers the means I used which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned perhaps three hours to no purpose, and then tried to think of some remedy that I had read in the Indiana Farmer, or some other periodical, I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was the cream being too sour; I then thought of soda, (pearlash I presume would do as well,) and dissolved a large teaspoonfull in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in churning at the same time it changed in a moment and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet butter.

As this is I believe my first effort in writing for publication, I hope the Editors of the Farmer will devote a corner of their useful paper to this article and oblige one who loves to economise in time and labor in domestick affairs.

PRUDENCE.

COTTON FACTORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have much pleasure in stating that there are now three Cotton Factories in successful operation in Orange county—one at the High Falls of Haw River, owned by Messrs. M'Cuistin, Trolinger, & Co.; one on Alamance, owned by Messrs. Holt & Carrigan; and the other by the Cain Creek Manufacturing Company;—all of which seem to promise a liberal return to their enterprising owners for the capital they have invested in them. Each of these establishments are about equal in size, and are calculated to hold about 2000 spindles. There are now running something more than 500 spindles in each; and from the known perseverance and industry of their owners, there is little doubt that the whole area of these buildings will soon be filled with machinery, and the full complement of spindles put into operation. We have had opportunities of examining the yarn produced at each of these establishments, and hesitate not to say that it is fully equal to that from any of the Northern factories. We understand that the Cain Creek Company intend in the spring, to introduce looms into their factory, and thereby be enabled to convert their yarns into cloth. We presume the others also contemplate doing the same thing.—*Hillsborough Record.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from $4 to $20 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from $15 to $20 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from $12 to $20; Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms, and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments.

feb 13 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of *one thousand*, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reeve, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall.

J. S. EASTMAN.

jan30 law3w

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set.—They are half bound and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the *pioneer* in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819, by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work will make early application as the number for sale is very limited.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	——
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	70	72
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	10	12½
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	——	——
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	10 00	11 00
Do. do. baker's	"	——	——
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 87	8 25
" " wagon price,	"	7 50	7 75
City Mills, super	"	8 00	8 25
" extra	"	8 25	8 50
Susquehanna,	"	——	——
Rye,	"	6 50	——
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	20 50	——
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 12	——
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	5 25	5 50
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	——	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	——	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 25	7 00
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	——
second,	"	7	——
refuse,	"	5	——
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	——
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	5 50	——
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	scarce
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	——	——
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	——	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	9 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	——	——
" ground leaf,	"	——	——
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 70	1 80
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	33	—
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	34	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	——
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	——
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	——	——
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	11	——
Middlings, do	"	11	——
Assorted, country,	"	10	——
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	——	——
CIDER,	barrel.	——	——
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	——
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	——
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	——
No. 2,	"	6 50	——
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	——
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	——
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	1½
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	1¼a1½
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	1
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	1
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼a1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3a3½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks, ½p.c.		Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	¼	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	Connecticut,	3a3½
York,	¼	New Hampshire,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	6a7
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans,	12

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, jr. & Co. Light-street near Pratt-st. Wharf, offer for sale

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, received from Northern growers of undoubted character.

DUTTON, or YELLOW FLINT CORN esteemed for great product on ordinary land, early ripening, &c.

BADEN, or PROLIFIC CORN; this Corn was introduced by Mr. Baden, a Maryland Farmer, and is highly recommended for great product of corn and fodder. The late ripening of this corn adapts it particularly to the Southern States, requiring the best soil and long season to produce a full and mature crop. ALSO,

Large Yellow MISSOURI CORN, White Flint or Mandan, and several other varieties for small garden plantations.

POTATOE OATS, weighing 40 lbs. per bushel.

AND FOR SALE

American and European FIELD SEEDS of every description.

GARDEN SEEDS—A full assortment, warranted fresh and genuine.

AGRICULTURAL and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS, consisting of such as are most esteemed by the Cultivator for usefulness and despatch.

feb 6 3w

☞ *The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.*

NEW BALTIMORE SEED STORE.

THE Subscriber having located himself in *Grant street, near Pratt, three doors* in the rear of *Dinsmore & Kyle's* Grocery Store, takes this early method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the GARDEN AND FIELD SEED BUSINESS, and solicits a portion of public patronage. He has on hand and intends *keeping*, at all *times*, a constant and general assortment of the very best FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, a part of the latter, being of the last year's importation, and all the growth of 1837.

Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS, of various kinds; a few barrels of ITALIAN Spring WHEAT, BADEN CORN, raised, and carefully selected by Col. Mercer—DUTTON; MANDAN; SIOUX; AND EARLY SUGAR CORN; CLOVER; TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, & HERD'S GRASS SEEDS; BUCKWHEAT, OATS; MILLET, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER; LUCERNE; TREFOIL; SAINFOIN, ENGLISH RYE GRASS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, are invited to give him a call, as they can be supplied not only with Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, but also with PLOUGHS; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS; CORN SHELLERS; WHEAT FANS, WHEAT CRADLES, &c. &c., together with all other kinds of useful implements of Husbandry, manufactured and kept constantly for sale by

JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

At their Agricultural Store, also in Grant street. Orders for articles in the above line by mail or otherwise, shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

THOMAS DENNY,

Grant street, 3 doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees furnished to order by giving timely notice—double Dahlia and other bulbs roots, together with flower Seed of superior kinds, furnished to order. feb 13

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,

At the Old Nortorn Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair oppertunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "*Rover*," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr dam, (Layd Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, *Alexander, Orion, Splendor* and others. And of and cows and Heifers, *Beauty, Primrose*, own sister to *Reformer, Prize, Lady Bowes, Brilliant*, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, fo pu re racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare *Falconet*, by Falon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcor, Amelia, &c.

a Bay mare Miss *Andrews*, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare *Jessica*, by Velocipede, dam by Sanche; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, *Humphrey Clinker*, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected form the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish. feb. 13.